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I. GENERAL INFORMATION

PRC ATTEMPTING TO DEVELOP LOESS PLATEAU

OWI41212 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Text] Lanzhou, 14 Dec (XINHUA)—One-sided emphasis on grain production is not suited to the ecological conditions of the Loess Plateau in northwest China, and the area instead should be developed into a base for animal husbandry and forestry, an official of the Chinese Academy of Sciences declared at a meeting now being held here.

Speaking at a forum on the modernization of agriculture in northwest China, Shi Shan, deputy secretary-general of the academy, noted that in past years the region has been asked to be self-sufficient in grain even in years of natural disaster and to have some surplus grain in a good harvest year. This, he said, compelled the peasants to open large tracts of wasteland and aggravated erosion.

"The new principal of emphasizing animal husbandry and forestry does not exclude crop growing in some places suited to agriculture," Shi Shan said, "and the peasants there can still get grain supplies from the state."

Lying on the middle and upper reaches of the Yellow River, the Loess Plateau of northwest China covers an area of 530,000 square kilometers and has a population of 30 million. This land-mass is unique not only to China but also in the world. With its dry climate, the region has always suffered from serious erosion. Although the Chinese Government has poured huge amounts of money and materials into the region since liberation in 1949, it has failed to achieve self-sufficiency in grain and is still relatively poor.

Shi Shan said that planting trees and growing grass over large tracts would gradually transform the ecology of the region and control erosion, paving the way for developing animal husbandry and agriculture.

He said these methods have been tested and proved sound at experimental bases set up in 14 counties on the plateau in the past few years by the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the ministries of water conservancy, agriculture and forestry.

Shi Shan's remarks were supported by other scientists and experts in the forum, including Zhu Rong, vice-minister of agriculture, and Guan Junwei, professor from the Beijing College of Forestry.

Over 460 experts, professors and officials from the provinces and regions of Xinjiang, Gansu, Qinghai, Shaanxi, Ningxia, Inner Mongolia, Shanxi, Tibet and Sichuan and some central government departments are attending the forum, which began on December 7.

CSO: 4020

NATIONAL

DISTRIBUTION OF STATE FARMS

Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGKEN [CHINESE AGRICULTURAL RECLAMATION] in Chinese
No 4, 24 Apr 80 p 28

[Text]



Each unit under acreage represents 10,000 mu

Number on map	Province [or region, municipality]	Number of farms	Farmland Acreage
1	Heilongjiang Province	141	3,217.20
2	Jilin Province	154	153.00
3	Liaoning Province	137	195.80
4	Beijing Municipality	16	6.10
5	Tianjin Municipality	15	10.60
6	Hebei Province	27	115.59
7	Nei Monggol	59	135.80
8	Shanxi Province	10	8.44
9	Shanghai Municipality	23	30.60
10	Jiangsu Province	37	118.07
11	Zhejiang Province	70	17.27
12	Anhui Province	30	59.28
13	Fujian Province	122	14.79
14	Jiangxi Province	159	58.61
15	Shandong Province	19	23.87
16	Henan Province	84	30.62
17	Hubei Province	46	216.58
18	Hunan Province	110	104.99
19	Guangxi	54	34.03
20	Guangdong Province	142	85.25
21	Sichuan Province	146	3.81
22	Guizhou Province	40	3.39
23	Yunnan Province	33	24.85
24	Xizang	9	24.25
25	Shaanxi Province	18	32.79
26	Gansu Province	27	63.79
27	Ningxia	15	45.69
28	Xinjiang	287	1,462.59
29	Qinghai Province	32	46.06
30	Taiwan Province		

Total: There were 2,062 state farms with a total of 63,440,100 mu of farmland throughout the country. (Note: these figures were up to the end of 1978)

CSO: 4007

GUANGXI HOSTS NATIONAL SEMINAR ON FORESTRY ECONOMIC THEORY

HK240742 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Summary] "The first national seminar on forestry economic theory was held in Nanning from 9 to 17 November." Some 170 representatives from sectors concerned of various places attended the forum. The seminar discussed many important subjects of forestry economic theory and received over 150 theses. "(Song Xingfan), deputy director of the Agricultural Economic Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, gave the opening speech at the seminar; (Ma Hong), deputy director of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, made an important report on the national economic situation and issues of forestry economic theory; and (Bao Hua), deputy general secretary of Guangxi Regional People's Government, spoke." The participants at the seminar carried out discussions on four different topics, namely: 1) ecological economy of forests; 2) forest management systems; 3) system of ownership of forests; 4) rapid development of Chinese forestry modernization.

The participants freely aired their views, exchanged different ideas and made many proposals. They concluded that the state's forestry development was slow and discriminate lumbering was found everywhere because: 1) people do not have adequate understanding of the relationship between forestry production and natural ecology and the economy; and 2) the state's current forestry management system seriously hampers development of the productive forces, and the stress on timber production indirectly brings about excessive lumbering.

Thus, the participants proposed establishing forestry ecological economy as a subject for academic research, curbing forest destruction, reforming the current forestry management system and modernizing Chinese forestry.

"In conclusion, the seminar carried out preliminary discussions on future arrangements of academic activities in forestry economic theory and on important subjects for research."

CSO: 4007

APPLICATION OF ECONOMIC LAWS TO DEVELOPMENT OF SOYBEAN PRODUCTION URGED

Beijing NONGYE JINGJI WENTI [AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIC ISSUES] in Chinese No 7,
23 Jul 80 pp 29-32

[Article by Wu Leng [0702 1980] "Apply Economic Laws To the Development of Soybean Production"]

[Excerpt] Prior to World War II, China's annual output of soybeans stood at between 18 and 23 billion jin. In the peak year of 1938, output amounted to 24.2 billion jin. Before the war, China annually exported between 15 and 34 million dan of soybeans, and between 10 and 25 million dan of bean cake. During the peak year (1929), total value of soybean exports amounted to 330 million yuan, which was one-fifth the value of total exports for the entire country. At that time, soybeans were the foremost of three major agricultural products sold abroad by China (silk, tea, soybeans), and enjoyed a high reputation in international markets.

Since 1958, however, a declining trend has been apparent in China's soybean production. Comparison of agricultural statistics for the period of the second Five Year Plan with the period of the first Five Year Plan shows a 21.3 percent decline in the area planted and a decline of 24.5 percent in total output with subsequent rises and falls. By 1976 the area planted had declined to 100.3 million mu and total output had declined to 13.28 billion jin, for a decline of 47.5 percent and 33.8 percent respectively over 1957, with total output still not reaching the 1950 level. Increases in per unit yields of soybeans nationwide has been slow, fluctuating around 120 or 130 jin for a long time. In 1976, average per mu yields were only 132 jin, an increase of only 27 jin over 1957. Output in seven of the eight provinces where soybean production is centered, with Heilongjiang Province being the exception, showed large declines from the peak year following Liberation. In Henan and Anhui, the decline was more than 40 percent. In Liaoning and Jilin, the decline was more than 50 percent. In Jiangsu and Hebei, the decline was more than 60 percent; and in Shandong it was more than 70 percent.

During the 3 years since the "gang of four" was smashed, the gradual revival of the party's policies in rural villages with two increases in the purchase price for soybeans paid by the state has brought about a virtual halt to the decline in soybean production. Nevertheless, a wide gap still remains between present production and the peak years following Liberation. The area sown to soybeans in 1979, for instance, amounted to only 55.7 percent of the 1957 area, and total output was only 67 percent of 1956 output.

The dislocation within agriculture resulting from decrease in soybean area and decline in production over the past 20-odd years has impaired both socialist construction and the people's livelihood. This has been manifested in the following several ways.

First, disruption of the rational crop pattern and destruction of the internal agricultural structure. Soybean roots bear nodules capable of fixing atmospheric nitrogen, which functions to fertilize and nurture the land. It is estimated that each mu of soybeans can fix between 6 and 7 jin of nitrogen, or the equivalent of between 30 and 35 jin of ammonium sulfate in terms of effectiveness. In general, bean crops produce from 10 to 30 percent greater output than non-bean crops. In addition, beanstalks and beancake residue are important sources of protein fodder for livestock. For these reasons, soybeans occupy an important position in a system of crop rotation. The rational system whereby pulses are rotated with other crops, which China's working people have worked out through long experience in production, maintained a balanced soil ecology and a rational internal agricultural structure. During the period of the first Five Year Plan the area planted to soybeans in China amounted to 9.4 percent of the total area planted to grain. Later on, owing to inappropriate restriction of the soybean area, the proportion declined to 6.1 percent during the period of the fourth Five Year Plan, bringing about a decline in the fertility of the soil in some places, and longterm inability to increase output of grain with impairment to increased agricultural output overall.

Second, a great reduction in the quantity of requisition purchase of soybeans, a decline in the commodity rate, and an ever sharpening conflict between supply and demand. During the first Five Year Plan, annual state requisition purchases of soybeans averaged about 10 billion jin for a commodity rate of around 30 percent. During the 1960's, both the quantity of requisition purchases and the commodity rate declined by more than half. During 1953, 14 provinces nationwide supplied more than 100 million jin of commodity soybeans each, but by 1976, the number had dwindled to only three northeastern provinces. Per capita production of soybeans during the first Five Year Plan averaged 31 jin, but this has now declined to 14 jin. Units concerned have reported that current annual needs for soybeans by various trades and industries can be only half filled at best, and there is an extreme shortage of them for use as industrial raw materials or for use in manufactures in cities or in the countryside. Formerly 4.6 billion jin of soybeans were used annually for the pressing of oil. The amount is now down to 2.6 billion jin for a 43 percent decline, which seriously impairs industrial development and supply for the people's livelihood.

Third, a sharp decline in the quantity of soybean exports. During the period of the first Five Year Plan, China annually exported 2.1 billion jin of soybeans, but in 1976 only 530 million jin were exported (380 million jin net exports). Before the war, China's soybean exports amounted to 90 percent of total world exports, but in 1976 it amounted to only 1 percent. As a result of the ever widening internal gap between procurement and supply since 1973, China has had to import soybeans annually, and the quantity imported has become larger and larger, necessitating expenditure each year of a large amount of foreign exchange. This is extremely disadvantageous to China's four modernizations.

The situation abroad, however, presents a clear contrast with the picture in our country. As a result of urgent need throughout the world during the past 30 years

for the development of protein for people's livelihood and for the livestock industry, a rapid development has occurred in soybean production. Statistical firm pertinent data show that in 1949, the total area planted to soybeans worldwide was 184.5 million mu. By 1977 this had expanded to 741.4 million mu, for a more than threefold increase. The 1977-1978 world soybean output reached a record breaking 73 million tons (the equivalent of 156 billion jin) for an increase by 3.2 fold over 1950. The greatest development occurred in the United States and in Brazil. First experimental planting in the United States was done in 1904, and in 1924 output amounted to only 270 million jin. During the early 1930's, American output caught up with China's, and since 1954 United States production and export of soybeans has leaped to first place in the world. In 1977, the total area planted to soybeans in the United States amounted to 130 million mu for a total output of 62.6 billion jin, or 64 percent of the total world output. This represented a 5.6 fold increase in total output over 1949 for an average 7.4 percent growth increase. Brazil did not begin to develop soybean production until the late 1960's, but subsequently moved ahead quite rapidly. In 1977, its total soybean output had reached 23 billion jin for a more than 120 fold increase over 1949, and for a 28.1 percent average rate of increase. Additionally, the Soviet Union, Japan, Mexico, Argentina, and Canada made strenuous efforts to develop soybean production.

As the result of analysis and comparison of the historical evolution of soybean production at home and abroad for the past 30 years, we conclude that China's long-term lack of increase in soybean production results principally from the following:

First, for a long time the guiding thought in our agriculture has been sole concentration on grain and a one-sided seeking after quantity to the neglect of quality and economic value. The pattern of agriculture has lacked unified planning that takes all factors into consideration, has been overly cautious and indecisive, and has not given attention to a combination of soil use and soil culture. Under the influence of these ideas, many places have ineptly given emphasis to development of "high output crops," neglecting to adjust methods to local situations for the development of pulses and food grains other than wheat and rice. Some places have treated soybeans as "low output crops" squeezing them out and not according them the attention deserved in planting plans, in measures to be taken to increase production, and in supplying the materials for production. This has resulted in an change in production conditions for a long time, and a very low level of scientific farming. Some places even placed it in antithesis to other crops with the result that soybean production has been "distracted" in many places. In Jilin Province, there was a situation of "three lacks," "three denials," and "five no goods," meaning planted last, taken care of last, and harvested last; denial of water, denial of fertilizer, denial of much investment of labor; no good seeds, no good selection of ground, no good prevention of calamities, no good care, and no good planting methods. In order to increase grain output, soybeans regularly prevented intercropping of grain and soybeans, but as a result of the irrational ratio of soybeans to grain, the soybeans did not get either sufficient air circulation or light, and output was seriously impaired. A look at increases in per unit yields of six different grain crops grown in China shows that in 1978 grain crops averaged a 91.3 percent increase in production over 1947. Wheat increased by 160 percent, corn by 121.7 percent, paddy by 99.4 percent, paddy by 31.7 percent, millet by 66 percent, and soybeans by only 11.8 percent. In foreign countries, almost all soybeans are grown as individual crops (rather than being intercropped). In the United States, for example, 60 percent of the area planted to soybeans is concentrated in the "cornbelt," where they are rotated with corn. They apply large

quantities of nitrogenous fertilizers in the soil, not providing the soybean crop, and all pesticides are chopped up (in place in the fields). Consequently, the soil is rich in organic materials, and this, plus a high level of care, produces soy bean yields that are equal as high as China's.

Second, prevailing economic policies do not help attract attention to the cause for development of soybean production. In China, a common system is employed in the regulation procurement of soybeans and grain alike, and since the basic quantities and the regulation purchases are high while soy bean yields of soybeans are low, usually there is an production of soybeans in excess of quotas, which means there is an increased price to be gained from sales in excess of quota production. Furthermore, some provinces and prefectures employ unified planning for grain and soybeans in their setting of a ratio of beans to grain (with 3 jin of soybeans equaling from 1.2 to 2 jin of grain). Considering the current per acre yields of soybeans and rice, many prefectures report that the standard amount of grain for soybeans is far low. Third, since soybeans are sold, the cake residue from them is not returned, and no preference is given for saved sales of fertilizers. Under present circumstances in which there is a general shortage of grain in China, the existence of the aforementioned problems have become the main reasons for the impairment of soybean development. Third, however, virtually none of these problems exists. Notice that all of the countries in which soybean production has developed rapidly are inseparable from those in which the government gave vigorous support. For example, who did soybean production develop so rapidly in the United States? The main reasons were: 1. a large scale demand in domestic and foreign markets for soybeans and soybean products, principally protein feeds; 2. there was access to be made through dealing in soybeans; foreign exchange earned through the export of soybeans helped make up the America's chronic balance of trade. In order to achieve the above two objectives, the United States Government adopted a series of actions to encourage the production of soybeans. For example, as early as 1921, some companies devoted exclusively to the buying and selling of soybeans appeared. They signed purchase contracts with farmers that guaranteed a payment price. In 1930, when American soybean production was still in its infancy, the United States greatly increased import duties on imported soybeans and soybean products in order to produce domestic development of soybeans. During World War II, external sources of imported soybeans were cut off, so the United States Government raised its purchase price of soybeans to stimulate soybean production. During the 1940's a large proportioning of soybean oil amounted to the United States and processing of oil from soybeans came to a standstill. In order not to impact soybean production, the United States instituted "price subsidies" for soybeans and soybean products, thus guaranteeing normal soybean production.

Third, intervention of the law of value with irrational prices for soybeans. China has raised the price of soybeans several times since liberation, and the extent of the price rises have been greater than for grain crops so that a widening line occurred in the comparative price of grain and soybeans. This is a fact. But, we believe that in setting and readjusting commodity prices, consideration should be given not only to the cost of production but also to the economic value of the product, supply and demand in the market place, price in international trade, and price in comparison with other agricultural products. Soybeans are useful for edible oil, for fodder, and for fertilizers. They have a protein content as high as 40 percent, a fat content of 20 percent, and their nutritional value is vastly higher than for other grain crops. One jin of soybeans is equivalent to

ratio of value is about 1 jin of corn to 2.5 jin of wheat. One ton of soybeans exported in international trade can be exchanged for 2 tons of wheat. Though the price ratio between grain and soybeans is greater than ever, it is still low. According to a survey conducted by commodity pricing units in 1979, 1 jin of soybeans exchanged for 2.05 jin of paddy. In North China, 1 jin of soybeans exchanged for 1.38 jin of wheat; and in the northeast and Nei Mongol, 1 jin of soybeans exchanged for 2.27 jin of corn. Following price adjustments for grain and soybeans in 1979, according to a survey done in Heilongjiang Province, income from a mu of soybeans was from 5.16 to 6.9 yuan less than for grain when figured at the price following price readjustment and with production costs and agricultural taxes being deducted. A survey done in Shandong Province on the basis of average per mu yields of wheat, peanuts, and soybeans showed an income of 160 yuan per mu of peanuts, 85 yuan per mu of wheat, and 67.6 yuan per mu of soybeans. Income per mu of soybeans was 112 yuan less than for peanuts, and 27 yuan less than for wheat. It can be seen from the above that in order to promote development of soybean production, we believe that the factor must be taken into account in effecting suitable adjustments in the state procurement price for soybeans.

Soybeans occupy an important place in the national economy and the people's livelihood. Both the people and the state need soybeans. In the future development of agriculture, adoption of vigorous action to increase production of soybeans with as little possible spend is an extremely important task in the readjustment of the industrial structure of agriculture. Therefore, the following several views are given.

First, readjustment of pertinent economic policies. It is recommended that soybeans be differentiated from grain crops, that separate regulation procurement quotas be assigned for soybeans, and that appropriate demand readjustment be made in the state regulation purchase figures for soybeans that have been "guaranteed not to change for 3 years," so that brigades and communes that plant soybeans will be able to produce in excess of quotas and thereby increase their incomes. Those provinces and prefectures who employ a unified accounting for both grain and soybeans, can appropriately increase the grain for soybeans equivalents on the basis of current per unit yields for grain and for soybeans. In order to encourage those areas in which soybean production is concentrated to switch to more soybean production, consideration should be given to "price subsidies," sharing in foreign exchange, or direct links between incomes and foreign traders for the export of soybeans in exchange for needed material and technical equipment so as to arouse the enthusiasm of jurisdictions for increasing their production of soybeans. Following investigation, repeated comparisons of one place with another, and with consideration to helping production, suitable adjustments should be made in soybean prices and a policy should be instituted providing top price for top quality (the export price per ton of green skin soybeans is twice that of yellow skin soybeans, and differences in prices should be permitted from one region to another. Once soybean prices have been raised, suitable readjustments should also be made in the market and sale prices, otherwise too low a market price will seriously contravene the laws of value, will increase expenditures of public funds, and will not help in the transfer of soybeans out of their areas of production.

Second, suit general methods to specific conditions for a rational readjustment of the crop pattern. In regions where soybean production is concentrated or in regions suitable for the planting of soiling beans, revive and enlarge the soybean area, and gradually build commodity soybean production bases. Regions include Heilongjiang's

Dongshen Plain, the central part of Jilin Province, north and southeast Shandong, the Huaihe region of Henan, north of the Huai in Anhui, and Shuangqiao, Shenyang and some state farms in Heilong. The state must give needed support in funds and materials (priority supply of chemical fertilizer, particularly phosphate fertilizer, dissemination of superior varieties, promotion of chemical weeding, and increase in the level of mechanization); appropriate consideration should be given economically to increase per unit yields, to increase the rate of labor productivity, and to increase the commodity rate. In this way, it will be possible to form up fairly rapidly China's major bases for the export of soybeans. In addition, in areas where there is no concentration of soybean production, vigorous efforts should be made to raise the level of local self-sufficiency and to reduce the transfer of soybeans out of the areas. In the wetland triple crop regions of the southlands, for example, rotation of paddy rice with soybeans would not only improve the soil, increase soil vitality, and promote production of paddy rice, it would also increase output of soybeans, and increase the incomes of communes and brigades, killing two birds with one stone. In places where numerous people live on little land as well, fullest use of the "five beside places" to plant soybeans possesses great potential and should be vigorously advocated.

Third, given China's current circumstances in which per unit soybean yields are low and a vast potential for increased production exists, development of soybean production should make an increase in per unit yields its major direction of attack. Typical cases of high soybean output in China and abroad have demonstrated that soybeans are not "low yield crops." All that is needed is genuine changes to production conditions, attention to the breeding of superior varieties, increased applications of fertilizer (particularly phosphate fertilizer), cultivation to get rid of weeds, prevention and control of diseases and insect pests, and sensible rotation of crops, making an increase in yields to more than 200 jin per mu entirely possible. (Maximum yields have been 300 to 400 jin per mu). If average yields nationwide could be raised to 200 jin per mu, even using only the land currently planted to soybeans, total output could be revived to the highest level achieved since Liberation. Research work on soybeans is currently very weak, and vigorous efforts should be made to strengthen it. It is proposed that an All China Soybean Research Center be established, that soybean research organizations be set up in areas of concentrated soybean production, and that they be staffed with experts to undertake soybean research and production to breed, as soon as possible, a new variety of soybean that matures early, produces high output, and is highly resistant to disease and insect pests. They should also explore the laws governing high soybean yields, and conduct experimental research in the intercropping of soybeans with other crops.

Fourth, undertake comprehensive use of soybean resources. The beancake residue left following pressing of oil and fat from soybeans contains an extraordinary abundance of plant protein that is of very high nutrient value. Formerly most such cake residue was used to feed livestock or as fertilizer. This was a great waste. At the present time, research in foreign countries for the extraction of plant protein from soybeans is progressing very rapidly, and prospects are vast. Future use of plant protein to manufacture low-cost artificial meat, artificial cow's milk, or artificial egg products to improve mankind's nutrition and to augment a shortage of animal protein shows great prospects. It is recommended that departments concerned intensify research of this kind, thereby making possible a change in the situation of soybeans being only a raw material, and greatly increasing the economic value of soybeans.

Fifth, vigorous development of sunflowers as the principal edible oil crop of North China to gradually replace soybeans and to make soybeans a source of protein food for urban and country people and for export. Sunflowers are fairly drought resistant, tolerant of cold, and able to grow on poor soil. They have a short growth period, fairly broad adaptivity, and an oil production rate that is once or twice that of soybeans. China has a vast potential for sunflowers. If the planned annual yield of 12 million dan of sunflower seeds is realized (1979 output was 6.1 million dan) for use in the pressing of oil, that would be the equivalent of the amount of oil derived from 2.6 billion jin of soybeans. If these soybeans are used for export, the level of soybean exports of the 1950's can be restored and \$400 million in foreign exchange can be earned for the state.

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CBO: 4007

BRIEFS

PELTS, HAIR PROCUREMENT UP--Statistics showed that compared with last year, the procurement of the following products in China this year has increased: goat and dog skin and rabbit hair, up by more than 30 percent; cowhide, wool and cashmere, up by more than 20 percent; and hog bristles, up by more than 10 percent. The annual procurement plans for most of these products are close to fulfillment, while those for wool and cashmere have already been overfulfilled. [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Nov 80 p 2]

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BRIEFS

OIL-FAT PROCUREMENT--Hefei, 13 Nov (XINHUA)--As of 3 November Anhui Province had already procured 160 million jin of oil and fat, overfulfilling the state procurement plan by 4 percent and topping last year's same period by 14 million jin. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1242 GMT 13 Nov 80 OW]

LAKE DEVELOPMENT--The Chaohu Lake Management Committee held its 3d enlarged plenary session in Hefei and pledged to do a good job in developing Chaohu Lake. The meeting maintained that promoting joint ventures is the best way for developing and enlivening the fishery industry of Chaohu Lake. Wang Guangyu, secretary of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee, spoke at the meeting. [JW161902 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Nov 80 OW]

PENGYANG COUNTY GRAIN--Hefei, 17 Nov (XINHUA)--Pengyang County, Anhui, which was a poor county, is the first one in the province to fulfill the annual grain delivery quotas to the state in 1980. By 3 November, it had overfulfilled the 1980 grain procurement plan by 57.78 million jin. Its 1980 total grain output may reach 470 million jin. Its 1979 total grain output was 440 million jin. [OW241631 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0302 GMT 17 Nov 80 OW]

LINGBI COUNTY GRAIN, OIL--By 12 November, Lingbi County had sold 100 million jin of grain and 2 million jin of oil and fat to the state, overfulfilling this year's grain and oil procurement tasks. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Nov 80 OW]

LUAN COUNTY GRAIN PROCUREMENT--As of 17 November, Luan County, Anhui, has overfulfilled the annual plan for the procurement of grain and edible oil in spite of the torrential rain since mid-October which flooded 420,000 mu of land. The county has procured 176.45 million jin of grain and 6.16 million jin of edible oil and fat. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Nov 80]

FENGYANG COUNTY AGRICULTURE--Hefei, 2 Dec (XINHUA)--Thanks to contracting job quotas to individual households, production has developed in notoriously poor Fengyang County in Anhui in the past 2 years. Living standards of the commune members have improved and this county has purchased an additional 6,500 oxen, over 100 tractors and over 400 farming implements. The total grain output of the county has increased to 500 million jin this year, as compared to 290 million jin the year before last and the per capita income has increased from 61 yuan to about 120 yuan. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0153 GMT 2 Dec 80 OW]

TIANCHANG COUNTY AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION--Tianchang County in Anhui Province reaped a bumper harvest this year. The county's total grain output reached 580 million jin, that of ginned cotton over 40,000 dan and that of oil-bearing crops 14.43 million jin. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Dec 80 OW]

CSO: 4007

BRIEFS

GRAIN, OIL HARVEST--Lanzhou, 4 Dec (XINHUA)--Composing of Jiuquan, Zhangye, Wuwei prefectures and Jiayuguan Municipality, the Hexi corridor, Gansu, has reaped a bumper agricultural harvest this year. Total grain output reached 3.1 billion jin or 8.6 percent more than last year while oil-bearing crops increased by over 10 percent to a total output of 77.78 million jin. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0253 GMT 4 Dec 80 OW]

GRAIN HARVEST--In 1980 Zhangye Prefecture had a good grain harvest. The total output reached 900 million jin, nearly 100 million jin more than was harvested in 1979. The total output of oil-bearing crops was 24 million jin, an increase of 8 million jin over that of 1979. Thus, total agricultural income was some 200 million yuan, an increase of some 30 million yuan. Peasants in the prefecture will increase their per capita income by 20 yuan and food grain by 50 jin over 1979. [SK220040 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Nov 80 SK]

CSO: 4007

CONFERENCE HELD ON PROCUREMENT, MARKETING GRAIN

HK280518 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2345 GMT
26 Nov 80

[Text] The provincial people's government held a provincial conference on grain in Guangzhou from 11 to 18 November. The conference conveyed and implemented the intentions of the national grain conference and discussed the procurement and marketing quotas of grain and oil crops for this year, as well as the task of taking full responsibility in allocation and transfer of grain and oil crops, with quotas unchanged for the 3 years 1981-83. The participants studied problems of relevant policies and the question of how to strengthen control over grain and oil crops, control the grain sales and improve the quality of grain and oil crops.

This year our province has scored bumper harvests in the early and late crops of grain and oil. The situation is very good. The conference decided that provincial grain work in the coming winter and spring should focus on conveying and implementing the intentions of the national and provincial conferences on grain. At present we must concentrate our efforts on storing the late rice and oil crops in the granaries and strive to overfulfill the procurement quotas of the year and implement the task of taking full responsibility for grain and oil procurement quotas, which are to be unchanged for 3 years.

The conference held: More grain will be stored in the granaries because of the bumper harvest this year. All localities should promptly implement the task of storing late rice in the granaries, and the procurement tasks should be implemented down to the production teams as rapidly as possible. We must persist in the principle of prompt procurement and simultaneous arrangement. Under the premise that proper arrangements are made for seeds, grain rations and fodder, we must try to procure more grain, so long as we do not procure excessive grain.

The conference pointed out: From next year, the province will assume full responsibility for the quotas of procurements, allocation and transfer of grain and oil crops, which are to be unchanged for 3 years. This is an important reform in the administrative system of grain and oil crops. The provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government demand that the readjustment task be implemented down to the production teams before spring farming according to the plan contained in the provincial official documents.

The conference also pointed out: Taking full responsibility for grain and oil crop procurement, allocation and transfer quotas, to be unchanged for 3 years, is only a change of administrative system between the province and the prefectures, and between the prefectures and counties. Besides readjusting and implementing the procurement quota, which is to be unchanged for 3 years, the counties should not assign full responsibility for allocation and transfer quotas to the communes and brigades.

CSO: 4007

BRIEFS

EDIBLE OIL PROCUREMENT--As of the end of September, Guangdong Province has procured and stored 82.9 million jin of edible oil; an increase of about 20 million jin or 32.2 percent over the same period last year. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 26 Oct 80 HK]

WINTER CULTIVATION--According to a 14 November NANFANG RIBAO commentator article, some places in Guangdong are very enthusiastic for growing cash crops during winter but are not so keen on growing grain and green manure crops. Although the province has reaped a bumper grain harvest this year, it still cannot be said that Guangdong has ample grain. Each year the province reaps 1.2 to 1.8 billion jin of grain from crops sown in winter and harvested in spring. This figure is of great significance in the context of the masses' livelihood. Full attention must, therefore, be paid to winter grain cultivation. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2345 GMT 13 Nov 80 HK]

HAINAN TROPICAL CROP PRODUCTION--Hainan region has sped up production of tropical crops such as rubber, pepper, coconuts and so on. It has thus fulfilled 99 percent of the year's production plan and has increased the total area of planting by 20,000 mu over the same period last year. [Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 20 Oct 80 HK] In accordance with the State Council's decision on speeding up the building of Hainan, the Hainan administrative district has planted more tropical crops and got very good results. In the past 1 month, the whole region planted 103,000 mu of tropical crops among which rubber accounted for some 40,000 mu, pepper some 10,000 mu and coconut some 13,000 mu. In order to implement the State Council's decision to a larger extent, all counties have held meetings to work out methods of increasing tropical crop production. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 27 Oct 80 HK] Since Hainan region carried out the State Council decision on speeding up the building of the region at the end of August, the region has cultivated 110,000 mu of tropical crops, such as rubber. Together with tropical crops cultivated previously, the region has cultivated 164,300 mu of tropical crops, including rubber, pepper, coffee and cashews, overfulfilling its quotas for cultivation for the whole year ahead of schedule. In addition, the region has appropriated 6.7 million yuan to help some communes and brigades develop tropical crops. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2345 GMT 31 Oct 80 HK]

HAINAN AGRICULTURAL MEETING--The Hainan Regional CCP Committee and Commissioner's Office recently held a conference on agriculture in the Han area of the island to arrange production for this winter and next year in accordance with the State Council's decision on speeding up Hainan construction. (Zhao Guangju) and (Wei Zefang), responsible comrades of the committee and the office, attended and spoke. Grain production this year is expected to be somewhat higher than last year, while cultivation plans for various tropical crops have been overfulfilled. Output of rubber and sugar may be over 10 [words indistinct] value of agricultural production should be 19.6 percent higher than in 1979, including a 10.4-percent rise in grain output value and a 30.69-percent rise in output value of tropical crops. Output value of forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fisheries should increase by 24.58 percent. In view of this plan, the sown area of rice in the Han area should be suitably reduced a bit next year, but efforts must be made to increase the yield. Some 210,000 mu of tropical industrial crops, mainly rubber, should be planted. All necessary agricultural capital construction work must be carried out well. [Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 22 Nov 80 HK]

NEW TROPICAL CROPS INSTITUTES--In order to implement further and thoroughly the State Council's decision on rapidly developing Hainan Island, the Hainan Administrative District last month established the Hainan Administrative District Institute of Tropical Crops and the Hainan Administrative District Institute of Processing Tropical Crop Products. Individual counties have also set up corresponding experimental farms for tropical crops or stations for popularizing techniques. [Guangzhou NAN-FANG RIBAO in Chinese 28 Nov 80 p 1]

CSO: 4007

BRIEF

QIJIAN PRASANTO' (QIJIAN)--Income of rural commune members in Qidong Province has been increased. According to a survey by the provincial statistical bureau on 500 households in 11 counties, total cash income reached 24,500 yuan in the third quarter of 1980, or an increase of 45.1 percent over the corresponding period in 1979, and each individual's income averaged a little over 25 yuan, up 7 yuan over the same 1979 period. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 CH 17 Nov 80 CH]

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BEIJING WEATHER STATION REVIEWS LOCAL CONDITIONS

001101Z Beijing RUMBA in English 1250 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Foot] Beijing, 11 Dec (RUMBA)--Beijing saw its second snowfall last night as a winter set in, bringing the temperature down to 3.4 degrees centigrade below zero today, according to the Beijing weather station.

This snowfall, and the previous one on December 7, marked the end of the unusually warm winter weather, said Wu Canren, deputy director of the city weather station. The winter weather in the next two or three months will become normal, with frequent northerly winds.

Winter usually comes to Beijing in mid-November with an average temperature of about 3 degrees centigrade below zero. But this year, it arrived half a month later and the temperature in the second half of November remained around 4 to 5 degrees centigrade until the first snowfall on December 7, the warmest winter in the last 60 years, Wu Canren said.

The deputy director of the weather station explained that the unusually warm weather was caused by the weak cold current in high latitudes in the northern hemisphere which was not powerful enough to press down southward as it usually did.

Though bringing some difficulties on city traffic and transportation, the two snowfalls are good for winter crops and people's health. It will also help alleviate the prolonged drought that has seriously affected the city's farm production and power supply.

While the warm weather in November was favorable to wheat in Beijing's suburbs which has grown strong enough to resist the severe cold in the next two or three months, it caused a lot of Chinese cabbages to defoliate or rot.

Wu Canren predicted that there would not be much snow in December and the coming January. Heavy snow usually comes in February, he said.

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GRAIN CIRCULAR--The Hebei Provincial People's Government issued a circular on 20 October on stepping up wheat tending during the winter. The circular said: Since autumn, the whole province has attached importance to wheat production and reaping a bumper harvest next summer. However, some places are left behind in fulfilling wheat planting due to various droughts. According to meteorological forecasts, the coming winter will be relatively cold. Therefore, all places must start wheat tending earlier, they must: 1) persist in fighting natural disasters to reap a bumper harvest; 2) firmly grasp key measures to nurture young plants before the winter; 3) seriously implement the Central Committee's instructions on strengthening the agricultural production responsibility system; 4) set up a responsibility system for the scientific management of wheat; 5) set up and perfect the responsibility system of the leading cadres. The circular also demanded that industrial, communications, commercial and financial departments promote supplies of materials to support agriculture. [REK17092] Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 20 Oct 80 HK]

GRAIN, EDIBLE OIL PROCUREMENT--As of November 26, Tianjin municipality overfulfilled its grain and edible oil procurement plans by 6.1 percent and 22 percent respectively. [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Nov 80 p 1]

CNO: 4007

BRIEFS

FARM OUTPUT FIGURES--The output of economic crops was a marked increase; total output set historical highs. The total output of such oil-bearing crops as sunflowers and peanuts was 3.899 million dan, an increase of 1.8 times over that in 1979. The total output of flax and hemp was 3.714 million dan, an increase of 62.3 percent over 1979. The total output of sugarbeet was 2.456 million tons, nearly double what it was in 1979. Forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and rural sidelines production saw all-round development. Some 3.5 million mu was afforested; this was an increase of 9.4 percent over last year. Seedlings were grown on 63,000 mu, an increase of 16.3 percent. In animal husbandry, the number of sheep and goats increased to 2.805 million head, an increase of 14.2 percent which was the largest increase for any one year. Milk cows increased to 74,000 head, an increase of 13.6 percent. Collectively raised hogs again rose increasing from 1.056 million head in 1979 to 1.267 million head in 1980, an increase of 20 percent. The output of silk-worm cocoons reached 46,000 dan, an increase of 35.3 percent over 1979. Output of fish was 20,000 tons, a 17.6 percent increase. [Beijing REDDIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Dec 80 p 1]

CASH CROPS EXPANDED--Heilongjiang Prefecture in Heilongjiang Province has expanded the acreage of beets and sunflowers to 2.7 million mu this year, an increase of 1.7 million mu over last year, and earned 171 million yuan from them, an increase of 127 million yuan over last year. Per-capita income increased from last year's 102 yuan to this year's 115 yuan. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 (20T 26 Nov 80 SK)]

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BRIEFS

COTTON PROCUREMENT--Zhengzhou, 20 Nov (XINHUA)--As of 15 November, Henan Province had procured 4.6 million dan of cotton, topping the annual procurement plan by nearly a million dan. On top of the original 400,000 dan cotton planned to be delivered to other provinces, Henan had added another 100,000 dan for delivered 200,000 cotton to Beijing, Shanghai, Liaoning and Guangdong. [OW251523 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0118 GMT 20 Nov 80 OW]

AGRICULTURAL MODERNIZATION MEETING--The Chinese Agricultural Modernization Economic Research Association recently held its second academic seminar in Taoyuan County, Hunan. Discussions were centered on the questions of how to carry out agricultural modernization, what components of current production structure, economic system and economic management of agriculture fail to meet the needs of modernization, and how to carry out reform and readjustment. The meeting, which lasted 8 days, was attended by 70 professors, experts and theorists and others from all parts of the country. The meeting put forward 10 suggestions for study and reference by the central authorities. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 21 Nov 80]

GRAIN PROCUREMENT--After reaping a bumper grain harvest, Henan's rural cadres and commune members have sold surplus grain to the state. By 18 November, the province had stored 5.32 billion jin of grain in granaries, overfulfilling the annual grain procurement task assigned by the central authorities. The amount of grain stored in granaries is an increase of some 300 million jin compared with the same period last year. [HK270818 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Nov 80 HK]

WATER CONSERVANCY MEETING--The Huanghe Water Conservancy Committee of the Ministry of Water Conservancy held a meeting in Zhengzhou from 10 to 20 October on taming the Huanghe. The meeting summed up past experiences in taming the Huanghe and arranged future tasks. The participating comrades held: The taming of the Huanghe is a project which requires more expenditure. However, the committee has been successful in reducing expenditure this year by means of implementing contract systems and improving management methods. The meeting demanded that leaders at all levels continue to emancipate their minds and boldly carry out reform. They must use less investment to bring about better achievements. [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Oct 80 HK]

GRAIN PROCUREMENT QUOTA OVERFULFILLED--This year's grain procurement quota for Henan has been overfulfilled. As of 18 November, the total amount of grain delivered to granaries in the province reached 5.32 billion jin, 20 million jin over the state procurement quota, more than 300 million jin over the comparable period of last year. Despite many natural disasters, Henan's total grain output for the current year is at the same level of last year. [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Nov 80 p 1]

BRIEFS

FARMLAND CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION MEETING--A recent Hubei provincial agricultural capital construction conference pointed out that the main tasks for this winter and next spring are to strengthen and repair river embankments, restore projects destroyed by floods and repair reservoirs in a dangerous state. The meeting was held in Wuhan by the provincial people's government from 3 to 10 November. The meeting pointed out: "Due to the state's financial and economic difficulties, there can be no increased investment for water conservancy construction in the short term. Hence, no new projects will be built this winter and next spring. In addition, it is necessary to take stock of each project currently under construction. Decisive measures must be taken to halt work on projects that require a lot of construction and cannot yield benefit for some time. Essential projects must be completed as rapidly as possible" The meeting pointed out that the current high water level of lakes and reservoirs will be beneficial if next year is a year of drought, but will not be beneficial for flood prevention and draining waterlogged land if there are torrential rains and floods again. The emphasis on work this winter and next spring must, therefore, be on flood prevention. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Nov 80 HK]

AGRICULTURAL ZONING MEETING--The Hubei Provincial People's Government held a conference on agricultural zoning and soil surveys from 12 to 19 November. The conference held: It is essential to strengthen leadership over this work, combine the work with production, lay stress on the key points, investigate the current most pressing problems in agricultural production and also attach importance to systematic and deepgoing investigation and study and long-term planning. It is also necessary to solve problems of equipment and capital. Provincial CCP committee secretary Huang Zhizhen delivered a summation speech. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Nov 80 HK]

CHANGJIANG RIVER CONTROL--The CCP committee of the 330 project bureau held a meeting on 13 November on cutting the flow of the Changjiang. (Lin Rulu), second secretary of the project bureau CCP committee, presided. Also present were (Chen Gengyi), vice minister of water conservancy, and (Liu Shutian), vice minister of water conservancy and concurrently first secretary of the project bureau CCP committee. (Wang Ziqing), secretary of the committee, read out the committee's decision on insuring successful completion of the project to cut the flow of the Changjiang. The decision called on all personnel working on the Gezhou dam to urgently mobilize, clear away all difficulties, and win victory in the project. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Nov 80 HK]

BRIEFS

URGENT FORESTRY INSTRUCTIONS--The Hunan Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government recently issued urgent instructions on improving management of mountain forests and stopping indiscriminate lumbering. The instructions are: 1) rapidly settle disputes concerning forests and lumbering; 2) strictly control lumbering which exceeds the state quota and strengthen management over timber production; 3) actively set up forestry protection. The instructions demanded that CCP committees and governments at all levels strengthen leadership over forest management and attach importance to forestry. [HK120915 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 6 Nov 80 HK]

TIMBER FORUM--The Hunan Provincial People's Government held an urgent forum on timber production and management from 15 to 18 November. The meetings demanded strict observance of timber planning management, curbs on indiscriminate lumbering and speculation in timber, and efforts to fulfill this year's timber and bamboo production plans. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 21 Nov 80 HK]

OIL-BEARING BEANS PRODUCTION--Changsha, 6 Dec (XINHUA)--Longhui County in Hunan this year has reaped some 2.2 million jin of ground almond, a kind of rich oil-bearing beans introduced from North Africa in the 1950's. This year's output doubled last year's figure. About 30 jin of oil can be extracted from each 100 jin of the beans. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0118 GMT 6 Dec 80 OW]

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BRIEFS

COCOON HARVEST--Jiangsu Province this year has registered a total of 712,000 dan of cocoon harvest. Twenty-one counties produced over 10,000 dan of cocoons each. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Nov 80 OW]

AGRICULTURAL ZONING--The second Jiangsu provincial conference on agricultural zoning was held in Suzhou from 18 to 22 November. The conference thoroughly discussed such major questions as how to conduct a general survey on soil conditions and agricultural resources in each county and how to establish agricultural regions in a systematic way. The conference also asked the party committees and people's governments at all levels to attach great importance to the work of agricultural zoning in Jiangsu. The conference was attended by responsible comrades from the provincial departments concerned and each prefecture and county, experts, professors and scientists from various universities, and representatives from various departments concerned in Shanghai. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Nov 80 OW]

WINTER CROPS--Field management of over-wintering crops is in full swing in Jiangsu's Yangzhou Prefecture. Although winter sowing started later than last year, the prefecture has now planted approximately 4.5 million mu of wheat, barley and naked barley and transplanted some 600,000 mu of rape since the beginning of winter. In order to strive for a bumper harvest next summer, effective measures have been adopted by all counties of Yangzhou Prefecture to step up field management. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Nov 80 OW]

HUAIYIN PREFECTURE COTTON--Huaiyin Prefecture in Jiangsu Province reaped good cotton harvests this year. As of 30 November, the prefecture has procured 469,000 dan of cotton and thus overfulfilled the state cotton procurement plan by 22 percent. The total cotton output in the prefecture this year is 50 percent or more above the 1979 production. Siyang County alone grew 180,000 mu of cotton while Guanyun County grew 100,000 mu this year. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Dec 80 OW]

BUMPER PEANUT HARVEST--A bumper harvest was gathered from some 850,000 mu of peanuts in Xuzhou and Huaiyin prefectures, two major peanut-producing areas of Jiangsu. Total output exceeded 2 million dan, an increase of nearly 30 percent over 1979. Approximately 470,000 mu in Xuzhou Prefecture were planted with peanuts of fine strains this year. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Dec 80 OW]

GANYU COUNTY PEANUTS--Ganyu County, Jiangsu, produced about 50 million jin of peanuts this year, topping the 1979 output by 12 percent or more. The county grew 150,000 mu of peanuts in 1980. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Dec 80 OW]

JIANGXI

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL ZONING MEETING--The Jiangxi Provincial Agricultural Committee recently held a conference on county level agricultural zoning which forms a basis for guiding agricultural production according to natural and economic laws. It is fundamental work for enabling the peasants to get rich as soon as possible, and also mark a new starting point for building modern agriculture. The meeting held that further investigations and study should be conducted in this work. The work should be basically completed by 1985. [HK190252 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Nov 80 HK]

CSO: 4007

'JILIN RIBAO' REPORTERS INTERVIEW ZHANG GENSHENG

SK280300 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Excerpts] On 20 November, JILIN RIBAO reporters interviews Zhang Gensheng, secretary of the provincial CCP committee in charge of agriculture.

The reporters asked: What is the general situation of our province's agricultural production this year?

Comrade Zhang Gensheng replied: Following the smashing of the "gang of four," especially after the third session of the party Central Committee, the general situation of our province's rural areas has been very good and the attitude of the public has been stable. We have had a comparatively good harvest this year despite serious disasters. According to preliminary reports received from the various localities, grain output this year showed a slight decline over the 1979 figure. During the 31 years since liberation, our province has enjoyed three bumper harvests: in 1975, 1978 and 1979. Grain outputs in those 3 years surpassed or equalled 18 billion jin, slightly behind these three periods in 1974, when the year's total grain output was 17.1 billion jin. This year's total output is close to or equal to the 1974 figure and is the fifth bumper harvest year since liberation.

Output of oil-bearing crops has greatly increased last year's total output of 250 million jin compares with this year's 380 million jin. The state has procured some 370 million jin of oil-bearing crops, an increase of 52 percent over that of 1979. Last year's total output of sugar beets was over 500,000 tons: this year's total output is estimated at 1.1 million tons. The increase is so marked that sugar refineries do not have the capacity to refine them all. Sugar refineries used to operate 160 days annually, but they plan to keep their machines operating for 240 days this year to refine 1 million tons of sugar beets. The remaining 100,000 tons will be used to distill liquor.

In livestock production, hog raising has rapidly developed. During the first 10 months of this year, the province procured 1.2 million head of hogs compared with 960,000 head in the corresponding period of 1979. The average weight of hogs procured this year was higher than that in 1979 by 20 jin. The number of sheep will increase by 300,000 head by the end of this

year over the 1979 figure, an increase of 19.3 percent. The number of cows is expected to increase by 4.2 percent, reversing a recent downward trend. Meat output is expected to increase by 30 million jin, up 7.3 over the 1979 figure.

There will [be] no marked decline in commune members' average income from collective distribution over that of 1979. My guess is that it will be equal or slightly below last year's. The problem is that the distributions are not balanced. Commune members' income in disaster-ridden areas will fall short of last year's level.

CSO: 4007

BRIEFS

SUGARBEET HARVESTS--Changchun, 24 Nov (XINHUA)--Jilin has reaped a bumper harvest of sugarbeets this year. The province is expected to procure about 1.11 million dun of sugarbeets, more than double last year. In order to properly handle this large amount of beets, a meeting of the directors of the six sugar refineries in Jilin, whose total annual production capacity was only 640,000 dun, was held 19-20 November. The meeting decided that the sugarbeet processing period is to be extended from 160 days to 240 days. All localities are urged to do a good job in preserving sugarbeets. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0208 GMT 24 Nov 80 OW]

FUSONG COUNTY HARVEST--Changchun, 6 Dec (XINHUA)--Fusong County in Jilin, known as the "homeland of ginseng," has again reaped a bumper ginseng harvest this year. The total ginseng produced this year reached some 1.2 million jin, increasing some 110,000 jin compared with last year. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0126 GMT 6 Dec 80 OW]

CSO: 4007

LIAONING

BRIEFS

AUTUMN AFFORESTATION—Autumn afforestation has been completed in Liaoning Province. According to statistics, some 1,475,000 mu of land were afforested, an increase of 205,000 mu over that of the corresponding 1979 period. The province altogether afforested 4,395,000 mu of land with protective forests, timber forests and economic forests, surpassing the state afforestation plans. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Nov 80 SK]

CSO: 4007

BRIEFS

DAIRY FARMS--During the January-October period, 10 communes and brigades in suburban Hohhot increased the number of dairy farms and cattle, upgraded dairy products and produced 1,080 tons of milk, an increase of 64.5 percent over that of the corresponding 1979 period. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Nov 80 SK]

OIL-BEARING CROPS--As of 5 November, the grain departments in Jarud Banner, Nei Monggol Region, procured some 435,000 tons of oil-bearing crops, an extra of 2.9 percent to state assigned task. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Nov 80 SK]

AFFORESTATION PROJECTS--Afforesting more than 4.85 million mu and planting more than 78 million trees along roadside and waterside in each quarter of 1980, Nei Monggol Region has overfulfilled the annual plans for afforestation and planting trees along roadsides and watersides by 8.2 and 16.2 percent, respectively. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Nov 80 SK]

XINGAN OIL-BEARING CROPS--As of 10 November Xingan League, Nei Monggol, had stored 54 million jin of oil-bearing seeds, fulfilling 35 percent of the regional storage plan. In 1980 Xingan League has expanded farm acreage and planted 490,000 mu of oil-bearing crops, the total output is expected to be 70 million jin, an increase of 2.8 times that of the 1979 figures. [SK220132 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Nov 80 SK]

RAT EXTERMINATION--Hohhot, 13 Nov (XINHUA)--White clay (bai tu or terra blanc) has been found an effective base medium for poisonous rat bait, the Inner Mongolian Epidemic Research Institute announced recently. Making the bait from white clay will result in the saving of large amounts of grain. In the past, 500,000 kilograms of grain were used annually to make rat bait in the western part of Inner Mongolia alone. The white clay used to make the bait is abundant in Inner Mongolia and other parts of China, so the poisonous pellets can be produced cheaply. Experiments have shown that the new bait is particularly effective in the extermination of the ground squirrel (*Citellus dauricus*), the clawed jird (*Meriones unguiculatus*) and Brandt's vole (*Microtus brandti*), three rodents that are prevalent on some 1,200 million hectares of grassland and farmland in China. [OW161744 Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 13 Nov 80]

AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK FARMING--Bei Shuangzi has 126 state-operated agriculture/livestock farms with a total of 5.2 million mu of farmland, 280,000 staff members and workers, 58 million mu of pasture and 1.16 million head of animals. In 1979, these farms achieved a bumper livestock harvest with a net 7.7 percent increase in livestock production at year-end. Despite severe natural disasters, agricultural production was good, producing enough grain to provide the state with more than 100 million jin of commercial grain. For many years in the past, these farms did not produce sufficient grain for their own use and required a supply of grain from the state. The output value of their industrial and sideline production exceeded 70 million yuan, a 5.8 percent increase over the previous year. As a result, their total loss for 1979 was one-third less than the year before. In 1979, 46 of 77 percent, of the enterprises in these farms made a profit, and a number of production teams were noted for achieving high output, high productivity and large profits. As a whole, these farms' achievements were outstanding, and further progress is highly possible as operation and management are further enhanced. [Beijing TONGJIAO WENXUN [CHINESE AGRICULTURAL RECLAMATION] in Chinese No 4, 26 Apr 80 p 2]

AFFORESTATION, TREE PLANTING--This year people in Bei Shuangzi afforested more than 4,831,000 mu of land and planted 78,190,000 additional trees around buildings and in other available spaces, overfulfilling the annual plans by 8.2 and 16.2 percent respectively. [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Dec 80 p 1]

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GRAZELAND CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION—Qinghai Province has narrowed the scale of grassland capital construction in 1980 to concentrate manpower and funds on building subsidiary water conservancy projects. By the end of 1980, usable grassland will be expanded by 4.6 million mu. These new water conservancy projects will solve the water problems of 20,000 people and 300,000 animals. (Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 18 Nov 80 SR)

SEED PRODUCTION—Qinghai Province has cultivated some 100 million jin of fine seeds in 1980. Through readjustment, all seed-producing bases and state seed-breeding farms may produce 3.5 jin of fine grain and oil-bearing seeds this year. Various county seed departments have built some 30,000 mu of seed breeding plots in rural areas. They are expected to produce 14 million jin of fine seeds. Nearly 200 brigades in the province have cooperated with production teams to form specialized seed breeding teams. About 15,000 mu of fine wheat seeds breeding plots have been built. (Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 18 Nov 80 SR)

GRAIN OUTPUT UP—A "bumper" grain harvest has been realized in Qinghai this year. The total output was more than 5 percent higher than in last year. With the exception of some state-operated agriculture/livestock farms reporting a lower output, every county in the province achieved a bumper harvest. The eight counties in Haidong Prefecture, which produces 60 percent of all the grain in the province, registered a 10-percent increase in grain output over last year. (Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Nov 80 p 1)

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BRIEFS

COTTON PROCUREMENT--SHAANXI RIBAO carried a commentary on 4 November urging the whole province to do a good job of cotton procurement. The commentary said: Leaders throughout the province should attach importance to cotton procurement now. Cotton procurement in the province this year has encountered difficulties due to unfavorable weather. However, we must not slacken our cotton procurement work. We can overcome these difficulties by implementing the production responsibility system and motivating the activism of the peasants. Recently, in some areas, individuals have been found selling and purchasing cotton. We must resolutely forbid this since it directly affects the progress of the province's cotton procurement work. The commentary said in conclusion: cotton procurement is a major economic task in our province. The cotton that our province procures each year accounts for over 100 percent of the province's procurement of textile industry raw materials. If we fail to do cotton procurement well, the province's textile industrial production will be affected. Therefore, we must do a good job of cotton procurement. [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Nov 80 HK]

MILCH GOAT RAISING--According to SHAANXI RIBAO reports, Shaanxi Province has greatly developed the raising of milch goats over the past few years. According to statistics, as of the end of 1979, the province raised 390,000 milch goats, accounting for 30 percent of the number of milch goats throughout the country. At present, there are 47 dairy product factories in the province. In 1979, the province produced 4,337 tons of dairy products. In the first half of 1980, the amount of dairy products produced was increased by over 30 percent compared with the same period last year. As a result of this, the income and livelihood of the peasants have been improved. [HK120911 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Oct 80 HK]

YANAN PREFECTURE BUMPER HARVEST--Xian, 6 Dec (XINHUA)--Yanan Prefecture in Shaanxi gathered in a rich harvest this year. Total grain yield reached 946 million jin, topping last year's output by 30 million jin. This year, the people in the prefecture have also afforested some 700,000 mu of land, some 100,000 mu more than last year's afforestation record. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0203 GMT 6 Dec 80 CW]

REASONS FOR GREATER ACCUMULATION OF FARM DEBTS, LESS EFFECTIVE FARM LOANS

Beijing NONGYE JINGJI WENTI [AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIC ISSUES] in Chinese No 7, 23 Jul 80
p 64

[Article: "Why the Greater the Accumulation of Farm Debts the Less Effective Farm Loans"]

[Text] A lot of farm loans are being issued nowadays, but few of them are being repaid as the accumulation of debt gets greater and greater. Outstanding farm loans for all of Shandong Province amount to 1.3 billion yuan of which 1 billion yuan, or 76 percent, consists of old loans that have not been turned over. During the 3 year period 1976 to 1978, the accumulated debt amounted to 620 million yuan, corresponding to the accumulated debt for the 14 year period 1962 to 1975. The benefits from farm loans have become fewer and fewer. In 1972, a bank loan of 1 yuan would bring an income of 79 yuan to a production team. By 1975, this had declined to 19 yuan, and by 1978 to only 13.5 yuan. The major reasons occasioning this situation were:

1. Excessive expenditures for the building up of farmlands and the purchase of equipment that exceeded the capacity to accumulate of communes and production brigades. For example, between 1976 and 1978, Ningyang County production brigades and production teams withdrew accumulation funds totaling 13.29 million yuan, while at the same time actual expenditures were 20.12 million yuan, or excess expenditures of 6.83 million yuan.

2. Agricultural expenses have been heavy and production costs high. For example, in Huantai County, 1978 agricultural expenses amounted to 46.3 percent of total income. Cost of production of each jin of grain amounted to .07 yuan, double the 1971 figure. In 1978, the county issued a total of 9.11 million yuan in loans to cover expenses, obtaining repayment of only 7.4 million yuan in the same year.

Some leadership organizations did not give sufficient attention to economic effectiveness and did not respect the autonomy of production teams in undertaking some projects of no benefit whatsoever, and in distributing or promoting the sale of some unsuitable goods. As a result, some loans could not achieve their intended effectiveness, adding to the burden of communes and brigades.

4. Acting in the name of support to agriculture, some places acted recklessly in apportioning money, digging funds out of production teams, and milking loans from banks and credit cooperatives. A case in point occurred in Ningyang County, which

was preparing to build a chemical fertilizer plant. During 1977 and 1978, 3261 production teams apportioned 4.1 million yuan for chemical fertilizer investment. In consequence, production teams that had heretofore borrowed no money were now borrowers, and those that had previously taken out loans were now even less able to repay them.

5. Some production teams unilaterally stressed increases in distributions to commune members, distributing as well, loan funds that should have been repaid. In 1978 the properly apportionable sum for commune members in Huantai County was only 36.53 million yuan, but 37.62 million yuan was actually distributed, for an excess of 1.09 million yuan.

6. Financial units did not give attention to the use of economic methods to manage farm loans with the result that farm loan management tended to be lax, checking was not strict, supervision was inadequate, loans that should not have been made were made, and loans that should have been collected were not collected.

As means of reducing the accumulation of debts for agricultural loans and obtaining better economic benefits, comrades in the Shandong Provincial Bank have proposed the following ideas for improvements.

(1) The future emphasis of agricultural loans should be for use in active support of development of the commodity economy with a concentration of forces to promote diversification of commune and brigade business enterprises, and to promotion of economic crops such as cotton, and peanuts. Provinces and prefectures can concentrate some funds for the support of some production projects that require little money, bring large benefits, and show quick results. When legitimate household sideline industries run by commune members lack funds, they should also be actively supported. (2) In capital construction undertakings, communes and production brigades should confine themselves to "action within capabilities." They should advocate a spirit of "pulling themselves up by their own bootstraps." Issuance of loans for equipment should be decided on the basis of annual accumulations of funds after withdrawals. (3) There should be continued adherence to the farm loan assured action method whereby the more loans repaid the more loans granted, and the more funds saved, the more funds to be used. In order to fully arouse the enthusiasm of all echelons administering loans, contracts should be drawn up with communes, which are firm and, by and large, unchangeable. (4) Make full use of the role of functional units. Banks and credit cooperatives should undertake investigations for funds and determine the focus of their support. Loans to production teams have to be formally requested with banks and credit cooperatives issuing approvals in a change from the past method whereby individuals in CCP committees had the final say.

(Originally published in NONGWEI JIANBAO [AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE BULLETIN], Issue 26, 1980. Deletions and revisions made by this magazine)

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SHANDONG REAPS BUMPER CASH CROPS--As of 26 November, 9.02 million dan of cotton were procured in Shandong, and this was 2.69 times the total cotton output of last year. Peanut output surpassed that of last year by 20 percent, and tobacco production was 70,000 dan higher. Although grain output was a little below that of last year, the total still exceeded 45 billion jin, the same as in the previous 2 years. [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Dec 80 p 1]

ECONOMIC CROPS--Shandong Province reaped a bumper harvest of economic crops in 1980. According to state plan, supply and marketing cooperatives in this province had allocated cotton, flue-cured tobacco and silk cocoons to support light and textile industries. By mid-November, these cooperatives had allocated 444,000 dan of flue-cured tobacco and 61 cigarette plants throughout the country, an increase of 33 percent over the corresponding 1979 period. This year, in addition to supplying cotton to provincial factories, they also supplied 500,000 dan of ginned cotton to 17 provinces and municipalities throughout the country, including Shanghai, Tianjin, Beijing, Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang, Nei Monggol and Gansu. Top-quality cotton reached some 95 percent. So far, Shandong Province had allocated 80,000 dan of silk cocoons to support the silk industry. [SK231242 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Nov 80 SK]

COTTON-SESAME HARVEST--Shandong Province has reaped bumper cotton and sesame harvests this year. As of 24 November, the provincial cotton per-unit-yield was more than 100 percent higher than that of 1979 and the total cotton output was nearly 200 percent higher than that of 1979. The volume of procured cotton reached 8.89 million dan, surpassing the state assignment by more than 2 times. As of 20 November, the province procured 34 million jin sesame, overfulfilled the state sesame assignment by 100 percent and surpassed the corresponding 1979 period figure by 4 times. In addition, the province has also purchased 15 million jin sesame in advance. It is estimated that the total purchase volume of sesame will be nearly to 50 million jin. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Nov 80 SK]

AUTUMN GRAIN--Jiaonan County, Shandong Province, had handed over to the state some 100 million jin of autumn grain as of 10 November, overfulfilling the state-assigned procurement task by 4.9 million jin. [SK231240 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Nov 80 SK] As of 15 November, Zibo Municipality, Shandong Province, had handed over some 185 million jin of autumn grain to the state, overfulfilling the 1980 grain procurement plan by 6 percent. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Nov 80 SK]

WINTER WHEAT MANAGEMENT--Jinan, 24 Nov (XINHUA)--Shandong Province had strengthened the management of its 53.9 million mu winter wheat fields. So far, inspection of seedlings has been completed in over 30 million mu. Additional fertilizers have been applied on some 4 million fields. Some 4.9 million mu has been watered. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0125 GMT 24 Nov 80 OW]

BUMPER HARVESTS OF GRAIN, OTHER CROPS REAPED

HK250252 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Sichuan Province has reaped bumper agricultural harvests this year. According to material compiled by the provincial statistics departments, grain output totaled 65.2 billion jin, a rise of 1.2 billion jin, 1.8 percent, over the bumper year of 1979. Total output of oil-bearing crops including rapeseed, peanuts and sesame was 14.6 million dan, an increase of 12 percent over last year. Total cocoon output was 1.77 million dan, an increase of 19 percent. Total tea output was 630,000 dan, an increase of over 10 percent. The number of porkers sold is expected to reach 32 million, a rise of 4.64 million, 17 percent, over last year. The number of large livestock such as cattle and horses has reached 9.5 million, fruit output was 6.5 million dan, and output of fish and other aquatic products was over 1 million dan, all showing varying degrees of increase over last year. Total value of agricultural output in the province this year may reach 14 billion yuan, a rise of 800 million yuan, 6.4 percent over last year.

Apart from fulfilling the state procurement quotas, the people's communes have registered a relatively great increase in collective and individual incomes. According to material compiled by the provincial statistics bureau from 1,540 peasants households in 32 representative counties that are base points for rural economic investigation in the plains, hilly and mountain areas, and nationality areas, the peasants increased January-September sales of grain, oil-bearing crops and other agricultural and sideline products compared with the same period in previous years, and average cash income per person during that period was 66.4 yuan, an increase of 10.5 yuan, 18.8 percent, over last year.

The province's rice output this year reached 30.5 billion jin for the first time, changing the situation of varying between 25 and 28 billion jin which had existed for a long time. Rice thus accounted for 46.7 percent of the province's total grain output.

The main reason for the bumper harvests this year was that all localities proceeded from reality and seriously implemented the party's rural policies. Over 95 percent of the rural accounting units have now introduced various

production responsibility systems in light of local production conditions. This has greatly mobilized the production enthusiasm of the peasant masses and produced very good economic results.

The rural areas have further promoted scientific cultivation this year. This has played a notable role in increasing production. Over 10 million mu were sown to fine-strain hybrid rice, while the area of fine-strain hybrid maize accounted for over 90 percent of the total maize area.

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HOG SALES--A short commentary in the 19 November SICHUAN RIBAO entitled "Help the Peasants To Solve Difficulties in Selling Pigs," says that the province's peasants will sell a total of 15 million porkers during the fourth quarter of this year. So long as the leadership is resolved to act for the benefit of the peasants, the difficulties in selling such a large number of pigs can be solved. [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Nov 80 HK]

AGRICULTURAL LOANS--Agricultural banks and credit cooperatives in Sichuan have extended more agricultural loans to help rural areas develop their economies. The amount of agricultural loans extended during the first 10 months this year totaled 1,410 million yuan, of which 540 million was extended to commune and brigade enterprises and to individual commune members, an increase of 184.2 percent over the same period last year. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 22 Nov 80 OW]

'BUMPER HARVESTS' REPORTED--The total grain output from the collective production sector in Sichuan this year was the same as that of the bumper year of 1979, even though 3 million mu of farmland were allotted to commune members for their private use and for the production of animal feed this year. About one-quarter (or 10 million mu) of Sichuan's total rice acreage was planted to hybrid rice, and over 70 percent of its total corn acreage was planted to hybrid corn this year. In the first 9 months of this year, in addition to greater consumption of grain, oil and other products, the average cash income of a commune member was 66.40 yuan, an increase of 10.50 yuan or 18.8 percent over the same period of last year. [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Nov 80 p 1]

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GRAIN PRODUCTION--According to TIANJIN RIBAO, as of 26 November, Tianjin had prefulfilled its annual plans for procuring grain and edible oils. The grain procurement plan had been fulfilled by 106.1 percent. The edible oils procurement plan has been fulfilled by 122 percent. Procurement of grain and edible oils is in process. [SK280438 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 28 Nov 80 SK]

NONSTAPLE FOOD PRICE CONTROL--The Tianjin Municipal Financial and Commodity Price Commissions recently issued regulations on price controls and supplies of major nonstaple foods including beef, mutton, chicken, eggs and fish. The regulations stipulate that on the basis of ensuring a stable supply of foods sold at fixed prices, trade warehouses can purchase or sell these foods at negotiated prices, which should be lower than the price at country fairs and farm and sideline produce markets. Retail stores in particular are warned not to sell fixed-price commodities at negotiated prices. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 16 Nov 80 SK]

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XINJIANG

BRIEFS

DESERT PLANTS STATION--Urumqi, 19 Nov (XINHUA)--Xinjiang's first station for the study of desert plants is thriving in Turpan after 4 years of initial hard work. Although the station covers only 7 hectares, over 50 kinds of exogenous desert plants and shrubs are growing well in their new oasis home. Xinjiang has 400,000 square kilometers of desert, constituting about 40 percent of the total desert area in China. The new station is studying desert plants and the use and control of desert under the joint sponsorship of the Xinjiang Research Institute on Biology, Soil and Desert and the Turpan Sand Control Station. During its 4-year existence, the station has supplied the area with tons of calligonum seed and 200,000 Tamarish and Calligonum saplings. [Text] [OW211415 Beijing XINHUA in English 0555 GMT 10 Nov 80]

BOOK ON XINJIANG FISH--Urumqi, 17 Nov (XINHUA)--A book systematically describing the varieties, appearance, habits, distribution and evolution of fishes of Xinjiang, has just come off the press. The profusely illustrated book "Fishes of Xinjiang" was compiled jointly by the Institute of Zoology and the Xinjiang Institute of Biology, Soil and Desert Sciences under the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Aquatic Products Bureau of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, based on their research of many years. It was published by the Xinjiang Publishing House. There are about 50 species and sub-species of fish in Xinjiang. Over half are found in the Ertix and Ulungur rivers in northern Xinjiang and the Ili River valley in the northwestern part. Some are rare or peculiar to the region, such as the northern pike and the leuciscus, a kind of sturgeon in the Ili River and hucho trout and long-jaw pike in the Ertix River. Xinjiang is endowed with rich water resources, having 721 rivers and many lakes covering an area of 860,000 hectares. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 17 Nov 80 OW]

EDIBLE OIL PROCUREMENT--By 10 November, Xinjiang had procured 34.45 million jin of edible oil, some 15 million jin more than that procured in the same period last year, and overfulfilling the 1980 edible oil procurement target by 7 percent. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 16 Nov 80 OW]

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XIZANG

BRIEFS

QAMDO PREFECTURE WATER CONSERVANCY--Qamdo Prefecture of the Xizang Autonomous Region has vigorously developed both water conservancy projects and hydro-electricity projects, thereby enabling many commune members to use electric light. As of now, this prefecture has repaired or built 3,578 ditches with a total length of about 5,000 kilometers as well as 721 ponds and reservoirs with a total storage capacity of 2.13 million cubic meters. The total irrigated area in the prefecture reached about 430,000 mu, accounting for 54 percent of the total arable land in the prefecture. [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0015 GMT 2 Dec 80 OW]

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ZHEJIANG

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL BANK--Recently the Zhejiang Provincial Agricultural Bank decided to set up trust companies or trust departments throughout the province to facilitate circulation of funds, promote economic integration and strengthen the rural economy. The companies and departments will collect and make payments, raise funds for building factories and pay dividends on a commission basis. They will also accept savings deposits and provide loan service in rural areas. They are entitled to inspect and supervise enterprises which they are entrusted to invest in. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Nov 80 OW]

FISHERY COMMUNICATIONS STATION--The East China Sea Area Fishery Radio Communications Station of Zhejiang Province was put into operation in early November. This is the biggest and best equipped communications facility on Zhejiang's fishery front. It provides communications between the fishing boats working on the sea and the fishery departments on the bank. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Nov 80 OW]

AFFORESTATION PROJECTS--The Zhejiang Provincial People's Government has decided to allocate 5 million yuan every year from local financial sources to plant 5 million mu of timber in all parts of Zhejiang. Some 928 commune-run timber farms and 12,400 brigade-run timber farms and full-time work teams have been established in Zhejiang between 1972 and 1979, covering 3.3 mu of afforested areas and employing 150,000 personnel for afforestation and forest protection. The provincial forestry bureau called a meeting of representatives of 300 communes from the hilly areas of 20 counties to discuss plans and measures for establishing 5 million mu of timber. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Nov 80 OW]

PORK SUPPLY--By the end of October, Zhejiang Province had sold some 7.12 million jogs, fulfilling 104 percent of the annual hogs supply plan. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Nov 80 OW]

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